

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 6.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1877.

NO. 148

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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C. C. POWNING.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Arrivals and departures of trains and stages at Reno:

GOING EAST.

Central Pacific Express train arrives at 2:30 A.M. and leaves 2:51 A.M.

Central Pacific emigrant train arrives at 4:10 A.M. and leaves at 4:40 A.M.

GOING WEST.

Central Pacific express train arrives at 11:40 P.M. and leaves at 12:05 A.M.

Central Pacific emigrant train arrives at 2:10 P.M. and leaves at 2:45 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

Virginia and Truckee express train arrives at 9 P.M. Leaves at 7:15 A.M.

Virginia and Truckee freight trains arrive at 1 A.M. and 3 A.M.; leave at 7:30 A.M., 12:45 P.M. and 5 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Reno for San Francisco at 9:05 P.M. Arrive in Reno from San Francisco at 7 A.M.

Hammond & Wilson's stage leaves for Susanville at 3 A.M.; returning at 8 P.M. Fare \$12.

Word-Painting — Glorious California.

The following eloquent tribute to the beauties and attractions of California, originally appeared in the "Old-Pab-Ute," a paper started at Washoe City, in this county, in 1862:

"How she sits like a queen beside the beautiful, sunset sea! How grand her place, how glorious her destiny,ribbed round by solemn, guardian mountains, the pines are her everlasting sentinels; strange, beautiful flowers, interwoven, make her diadem; her scepter is virgin gold, her canopy a cloudless sky. An empire complete in herself. Were she, in a moment, rent from the continent, and made an island of the sea, still every needful thing to make a nation great would be found, either developed, or a living germ in her sustaining breast. How proud she sits, her Golden Gate swung backward for the world's great ships to enter; her mighty land-locked bay, at rest, an anchorage where the whole world's ships might ride. That bay, beautiful at first, and now with glory a thousand times enhanced by that city that came at the touch of Midas, and unfolded its glittering splendor on the still bay's sandy shore. Beyond these, stretching away, mile after mile, in incomprehensible vastness, sleep her fertile plains, waiting for the coming millions who are to people them. And last of all, her moveless bulwark of adamant and gold. Her people too, how loyal, how brave and true, to be fathers and mothers of that people who are to see the Queen of the Pacific in the full fruition of her glory. Real and true Californians! no stain is on your loyalty, and when the cries of dying men come dashing to our ears, your golden ingots are flung down as though they were but water. Fair land! in thought it seems as though thou wert the last created, and that in thee was centered, by Omnipotence, the excellencies, of every other clime."

BANKING IN EARLY TIMES.—In looking over an old advertisement of a San Francisco bank, we noticed three peculiar features. One of these was the general surrender of the control of the bank to the President and Cashier, the Board of Directors meeting only once a month. Another was that no stock should be sold except at the price fixed upon by the stockholders, and that the Trustees should have the prior right to purchase the shares offering for the benefit of the remaining stockholders. Another was that no money should be loaned to stockholders on the shares which they happened to own. Attention is called to the last named two features as peculiarities of the organization. The first named feature cannot be well defended, and has been the means of vast injury, not only in this city, but elsewhere. We are pleased to know it has for some time been generally abandoned. The second feature is a good one, but was never popular; and is practically dead. The last named peculiarity is based on sound banking principles, and ought to be adhered to more generally than it is. When a bank takes its own stock as collateral for a loan to the stockholder, it is venturing upon dangerous ground, and is introducing an element of weakness into its management which may some day lead to its ruin.—S. F. Bulletin.

GOV. BRADLEY OF NEVADA.
(Correspondent S. F. Alta.)

VIRGINIA CITY, March 22d, 1877.

EDITORS ALTA:—The attention of the people of late has frequently been called to the official acts of the Chief Executive Officer of Nevada; and with a view of presenting in a proper light, without prejudice or passion, some of his acts, I address you. I shall deal in facts as they appear of record, and if these facts can be explained away by the Governor or any of his friends, they will have the opportunity to "rise and explain."

The State Treasurer of Nevada is required to give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of \$100,000. It appears by the record in the office of the Secretary of State, that L. R. Bradley is one of said bondsmen, and that on the 31st day of December, 1874, he justified as such surely that he was worth the sum of \$50,000, over and above all his debts and liabilities, in property situated within said State, which is not exempted from sale on execution. As one of the members of the State Board of Examiners, he approved the bond of Jerry Schooling on the same day. No one doubted at this time the good faith and integrity of the Governor, but certain facts have since then developed going conclusively to prove that our model Governor was guilty of loose swearing at least.

On the 22d day of November, 1875, L. R. Bradley (our present Governor) confessed a judgment in the District Court of Ormsby county, in favor of a well known San Francisco firm, for the sum of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents in which confession of judgment, under his solemn oath, he declares "that said sum is for money due from me to said firm (naming them) upon a promissory note made and delivered for value received, etc. Said note was dated October 1st, 1872," etc. Immediately after this confession of judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Ormsby county, judgments were recovered in the various Courts of the State to an amount aggregating the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the majority if not all of these judgments were recovered upon indebtedness existing and created prior to the time he went on the bond of Jerry Schooling as State Treasurer, and justified that he was worth the sum of fifty thousand dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities, in property situated within said State, which is not excepted from sale on execution.

Our next step will be to inquire what was done by way of collecting these judgments. Upon execution being placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and when he was about to make a levy upon what he honestly supposed to be the property, the goods and chattels of said L. R. Bradley, he was confronted by the son-in-law of our honest Governor with a bill of sale of all the effects of said L. R. Bradley, asserting that the transfer was bona fide, and made to secure him (the son-in-law) for an indebtedness existing prior to the time the Governor went upon the bond of Jerry Schooling. You will say that is a very convenient method of avoiding the payment of debt; but how long in the older States would conduct such as this be tolerated?

He has openly avowed himself to be a bankrupt; he is still upon the bond of Jerry Schooling, State Treasurer; he has not officially notified the Board of his insolvency; he has not said to the Board, "I am no longer worthy to be considered as one of the bondsmen of Jerry Schooling, and I request you, in order to secure the citizens of the State against loss, that you obtain other security on this bond." No property can be found in this State belonging to L. R. Bradley, out of which the money can be made to satisfy any of the judgment obtained against him. It cannot be said that the Governor is weak and frail; that at the time he became surety upon the bond of the State Treasurer he was unaware of the true condition of his affairs. His subsequent conduct proves the contrary. Taking his whole course and applying to him the tests by which other men are judged, and giving him the benefit of every responsible doubt, it must be said that Governor L. R. Bradley has been untrue to the people of the State of Nevada—has stultified himself beyond measure. One single fact is worth a thousand arguments. This fact has been presented, and it remains for the Governor to disprove any of the assertions heretofore made.

A PARISIAN leaves her husband and takes refuge in the residence of a handsomer man. The co-respondent is not surprised when next day the aggrieved husband waits upon him, pale and frigid. He meets him with a haughty bow. "I am aware that my wife has sought the shelter of your roof," says the husband, producing a case of pistols. The gay Lothario bows, and answers with equal disdain: "Sir, it is a fact, and I hold myself in readiness to give you the satisfaction you demand." "I have pistols here," continues the husband, "and let me tell you that if ever you allow my wife to return to me I will blow the roof of your head off. You hear me?"

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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY

THE CHICO ASSASSINS.

Three of Them Tell the Whole Story.

There appears to be only five men concerned in the Chinese massacre, and all are arrested. Three of them have told the same story. Two boys by the name of Slaughter, and Stainbrook, Conway and Roberts are the names of the murderers. A man by the name of Ames, working in the saw factory, and another by the name of Wright, are arrested for arson. Conway was arrested first for the sending of threatening letters, and from him the names of the others were obtained. Conway and the two Slaughter boys wrote nearly all the letters. Six of them are reported to be "Caucasians."

DIGGING OUR \$20 PIECES.—Officials in the United States sub-treasury at Washington have just discovered that some ingenious rascals are digging for gold in the hearts of double eagle coins. A hole is bored through the piece from one milled edge to the other without disturbing the face of the coin, and from this hole diverging ones are run in several directions, gold to the value of about \$1 being taken from each piece operated on. The holes are then plugged with metallic wire of sufficient specific gravity to bring the piece with a legal limit of least current weight. Thus far, a coin of 1875 and one of 1876 have been found debased in this manner.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY of New York city, the present contractor, has been awarded the contract for supplying postage stamps for the ensuing term of four years. The contract embraces all kinds of postage stamps used either by the public or the Government and will require 720,000,000 stamps to be furnished each year. The prices to be paid are 9 cents per 1000 ordinary stamps, 11 cents for official stamps and about 15 for newspaper and periodical stamps.

EXPLORATIONS by Professor Hayden's geological surveying party will be conducted the coming Summer north of the Union Pacific railroad. The corps will be arranged in five divisions, and each division will cover an area of about 10,000 square miles.

APPEALED.—The Storey county tax suits against the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Companies for the bullion tax, were Monday appealed, and an undertaking given staying execution, etc. The bonds on appeal were signed by Mackay and Fair, who justified in the sum of \$120,000.

In February 3,765,711 pounds of through freight was shipped East by rail. About one-seventh of the total amount was tea and silk from China and Japan. Of wool there was 1,291,396 pounds, and of wine there was 144,670 pounds.

It is proposed to increase the stock of the Phil. Sheridan mine from 24,000 to 100,000 shares, and to sell a portion of the new stock for funds to continue operations, instead of resorting to assessments.

In New York City yesterday a jealous husband bound his wife to a chair and then proceeded to disfigure her face by the application of vitriol.

It will cost \$4,000 per month to run the Virginia schools during the coming fiscal year, and \$2,000 per month to run the Gold Hill schools.

VIRGINIA CITY has eleven regular policemen, and it costs \$15,600 to keep the force busy. In addition to this, the officers receive a premium of \$5 for every arrest.

Fourty-five marriage licenses have been issued in Storey county during the past three months and fifteen of couples live in Gold Hill. Nine divorces have also been granted.

Seven villages on the west coast of Africa have been destroyed by a British man-of-war, in retaliation for the plundering of an American schooner by the natives.

Bee strikes are reported in the Dayita and Kocouth mines.

TELEGRAPHIC MELANGE.

MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS IN YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Pacheco Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The Supreme Court to-day delivered the long looked-for decision in the Pacheco case. It will be remembered that Pacheco applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to issue a certificate to the applicant of election to Congress from the Fourth District. Wiggington, the opposing candidate, filed a demurrer. To day Justices Wallace, Niles, Rhodes and McKinstry filed a decision overruling the demurrer. Justice Crockett delivered a dissenting opinion. The case will now come up on its merits, but Pacheco's attorneys consider that the present decision practically settles the question in his favor.

AN AMERICAN A PRISONER.

LONDON, March 17.—A telegram from Alexandria reports that Colonel Mitchell, an American officer of the Egyptian staff, is a prisoner at Adowa, chained to native soldiers and suffering severely. Gen. Gordon is still at Mussowah. He has not yet concluded peace with Abyssinia.

In Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Governor Chamberlain, accompanied by Senator Patterson and Mr. Corbett, Senator elect of South Carolina, made a short call to-day on the President.

Sympathy for the Pope.

PARIS, March 27.—The clerical journals state that the Catholic Senators and Deputies, moved by the Pope's allocution, have called the attention of the Duke de Cazes to the condition of the Papacy. The Minister replied that he had always felt a keen solicitude for the interests of the Papacy. The cause of the independence of the Holy See always occupied and ever would occupy an important place in the task to which he devoted his efforts.

Disastrous Flood.

STAFFORD, March 27.—The dam of the Staffordville reservoir gave way this morning, causing in this village fearful damage. The railroad freight house and all the cars were washed away, leaving only the passenger depot. The Stafford National Bank, the Congregational Church, and about fifteen other buildings have been washed away. The flood came upon the village suddenly, and its effects have been very disastrous.

Three miles of railroad track are washed away, also two Howe truss bridges between Stafford and Tolland. The flood has caused trouble all along the line of the railroad.

The telegraph was promptly brought into requisition and the neighboring towns warned of the mighty rush of waters that was causing great destruction of property and threatening loss of life.

Failure.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The failure of the cotton house of Isaac Low & Co., of Liverpool, has brought down the house of Falconer, bill brokers, of this city, who did a large business with the Liverpool firm.

Morton at Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—Senator Morton and Thomas H. Nelson, late Minister to Mexico, arrived from Washington this morning. Morton remains till June.

Reducing Expenditures.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Finance Committee of the Reichstag have reported in favor of refusing to increase the navy estimates as demanded by the Government, declaring the present military expenditures so burdensome that further charges are inadmissible.

Beecher Outlawed.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Dr. Rudington's Church voted 160 to 60 not to send delegates to the Congregational Council on Wednesday, the ground of refusal being that Henry Ward Beecher's Church had been invited. Dr. Starr's Church takes the same stand. Dr. Helmer's people favor Plymouth and its pastor.

Robbers on the Railroad.

ROCHESTER, March 27.—An attempt was made to rob the mail-car on the New York Central road last night. The robbers entered the forward compartment, and being discovered by the clerk, a fierce encounter followed. Two other clerks, hearing the noise, rushed in; whereupon the robbers jumped from the train.

Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Washington special says the commission for Louisiana has been agreed upon, and the gentlemen selected have signified their acceptance. The names will be officially announced to-morrow.

MEMORIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—Extensive preparations are making at Burlington for a medieval tournament, in which four Saracens and four Christian knights will participate. The Prince of Wales will be present in the field as the Sultan Suleiman, and will have command of the Saracen warriors. The designs for the Prince's costume are supplied from the South Kensington Museum, and when completed will represent days of antiquarian research. Princess Louise has laboriously overhauled the British Museum for a design for the needlework embroidery on the Prince of Wales' tunic. The spectacle will be one of the most splendid seen in London for years. The delicate question will come however, when a choice is to be made for the Queen of Love and Beauty. It has already decided to settle this point by ballot, but it is currently reported that the choice has as good as fallen upon an Irish belle.

The Eureka Republican says that an expedition is fitting out at Green River, Wyoming, for a prospecting tour in the Big Horn Mountains. The party will start about the 15th of April, and more volunteers are asked. Advices from there state that a large number of old and experienced miners are already on hand, preparing for the trip. The country they intend to prospect is the very home of the Sioux, and the writer with a large party was driven out of those regions in '67, leaving seven dead companions in the hands of the savages. Gold was found in every ravine by the party, but of such fine nature that it was deemed unprofitable to work there. However, only cursory prospecting was done, and this new expedition may find more time and safety than did the pioneers of the Sweetwater excitement, and examine the country more thoroughly.

A L'ACTEUR LAD joined a burial club in Manchester, England, and informed his sister, a lady of leisure, that if he were to die the family would get £33. The girl came to the conclusion that his death would be a good investment for the family, so one morning she got some vermin poison and seasoned the can of tea which he carried to his work. It gave so peculiar a flavor to the tea that, after tasting it, he emptied the can. He mentioned the circumstance to his parents at night, and they discovered a sediment of vermin poison in the can. The girl, when arrested, confessed her guilt. "I did put the poison in the bottle," she said with sweet simplicity; "I thought it would kill him, and we needed the burial money."

Financially, the farmer is the safest man in the country. Of 1,112 bankrupts last year in Massachusetts, only fourteen were farmers, yet the farming community numbers full half the population. The people must live, and while the use of luxuries may be diminished by hard times, there will always be a call for the produce of the farm. Farming has of course felt the general depression in business. But we are in a transition state, from inflation and extravagance to a condition of simple living and economical expenditure, and a state of transition is always fluctuating and uncertain.

At a recent exhibition of wines in Germany there were specimens of celebrated "Rosenwein," of Bremen, more than two hundred and fifty years old. This wine is the property of the Municipal Council of Bremen and bears an exaggerated value, rising to the enormous sum of 1,932,366 marks per glass. A mark is equal to 24 cents of our money. Of course it is never sold, but some of it is dispensed as gifts, which are considered a great honor. Goethe had a bottle sent to him annually.

A RAMOT'S piece of bunting was unfurled last week in Old South Church, Boston. It is the flag carried by the United States brig "Enterprise," in her engagement with the British brig "Boxer," near Portland during the war of 1812. Fifty-nine shots passed through it, and the body of the dead commander was enwrapped in it. The British flag, now at the Naval Academy, covered the remains of his brave antagonist.

SCARCITY OF OYSTERS.—New York is experiencing an oyster famine like that of 1857, when for six weeks the market had no oysters for sale. Chesapeake bay is covered with thick ice, and the fine oysters of York river, Va., are all frozen over. In good weather at this season, 20 carriages a day arrive. Now the average is about one in three days. It is said that in Boston oysters are selling for a dollar a quart, and Portland, Me., has no oysters.

STOREY COUNTY SCRIP.—The Enterprise of yesterday says:

All certificates of county indebtedness will be cashed at their face at the Nevada Bank, in this city. This is an important and generous move on the part of the bank, and holders of scrip are notified that no more discounts may be demanded of them by those purchasing certificates of indebtedness at 10 per cent off.

THERE were two precincts in the United States where Cooper's vote was larger than that of Tilden and Hayes combined. At Morangton, Ky., the vote was: Cooper, 171; Tilden 93; Hayes, 73; and in the Fifth precinct of the adjoining county Cooper received 181; Hayes, 62; Tilden, 13. "Rash for Cooper."

THE INSOMNIA OF IRON.

The Ashtabula disaster, says the Mechanical Journal, will increase the suspicion with which iron bridges have always been regarded by a good many persons. They will recall the terrible accident at Dixon, Illinois, on May 4th, 1873, when a new iron Truesell bridge, believed to be in perfect condition, fell under a crowd who had gathered to witness a baptism, and many persons were horribly crushed and drowned. Other bridges that have unaccountably given away with less terrible results will be brought to mind by every railroad man or builder. There is no doubt that if security from falling is alone considered, no sort of a bridge is so safe as a properly built wooden one, kept in good repair. The reason is that the strength of timbers is easily estimated and unsound readily detected, while on the other hand the strength of iron is dependent on subtle chemical and molecular laws, about which scientists are still in doubt.

Constant jarring, for example, creates a peculiar crystallization among the particles of an iron bar or wheel which, without giving the slightest indication of itself, renders the metal liable to give way at any time. That iron is more brittle in intense cold is a fact as certain as experience can make it. The scientists may be correct in claiming that is not owing to changes in molecular system of the iron itself, but it may in many cases be accounted for by the inelastic condition of road beds and the earth generally, which throws a much harder strain upon iron rails or any iron structures in zero weather. Moreover, the cases where fractured canon, broken car wheels, axles, or other iron fabrics, show old cracks, rash marked, half destroying the strength of the article, and yet which have, again and again, escaped detection from the closest examination, show how difficult it is to tell when iron becomes unsound, even from the simplest causes.

It is not likely, however, that wood will ever come back into general use for bridges. And such being the case, this Ashtabula horror emphasizes once more the necessity of a more exhaustive study of the chemistry and molecular structure of iron. The vast and constantly increasing extent to which it is entering into use for every species of building, makes this the most practical problem of modern science. But while the scientists are about their task, the Legislatures have some thing to do. There is at present no federal or State law requiring any particular strength in bridges. Builders may make what they please. Legislation of course cannot adequately deal with this complex matter, but what guarantees a proper law can afford, should promptly be given.

TOMB.

STEELE—Near Reno, March 26th, 1877, Jane Agree, daughter of Robert Steele, aged 3 months.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SEC. AND JUDG. DISTRICT COURT in and for Washoe county, State of Nevada, duly attested on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1877, to me directed and delivered on the 27th day of March, 1877, upon a judgment and decree recovered in suit, to the effect on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1877, in favor of F. D. Plaistoff, Plaintiff, and against HENRY OHRE DABNEY, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars (\$125.00) U. S. gold coin with interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per month to like gold coin, from the 1st day of May A. D. 1876 till paid, and the Attorney's fees amounting to one hundred and forty dollars (\$140.00) till paid, and the Sheriff's fees amounting to twenty dollars (\$20.00) per month to like gold coin together with thirty seven and 25/100 dollars (\$37.25) costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment and attorney's fees I have levied upon the following described real property, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land and water rights situated on the Truckee Meadows, Washoe county, State of Nevada, bounded and described as follows: The S. 1/4 of NE 1/4 and all that portion of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 lying north of the road known as the Savage Toll Road, all of said land lying and being in the townships eleven (11), township nineteen (19), N. range twenty (20) E. containing two hundred acres, also the right title and interest of the party of the first part in and to the Water ditch known as the North Side Truckee C. Ditch, and the Mitchell ditch, also the ditch commencing on E. C. Morris ranch, and running down the Truckee River to the mouth of the cabin together with all the similar fixtures thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, April 21st A. D. 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to wit, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day in front of the Court House doors in said Washoe county, State of Nevada, I will sell at public auction all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy said judgment, costs and attorney's fees.

J. N. JAQUISH, Sheriff.
By Wm. H. Young, Deputy.
Dated March 27th, A. D. 1877.

CAUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the following certificates of stock of the Golden Flower Gold and Silver Mining Company, the same having been sold for delinquent assessment (No. 12) on the 20th day of March, 1877. No. 186, 405, 417, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1877.

YESTERDAY'S STOCK REPORT.

Street Quotations:

Ophir, 21	Cou Virginia, 42
B & B, 28	Califonia, 44
Caledonia, 6%	Union Con., 3
G & C, 12%	Bullion, 14%
B & B, 28%	S Nevada, 6
Justice, 11%	Mexican, 15
Jacket, 11%	Imperial, 140
Decher, 7	Julia, 4

Morning Board.

550 Ophir, 21 21 1/2 30%	Cou Virginia, 42
550 Mexico, 10	Union Con., 3
1725 G & C, 12% 12% 12% 12%	Bullion, 14%
1045 B & B, 27 28% 27 28% 27 28% 27 28%	S Nevada, 6
365 California, 44	Mexican, 15

450 Savoys, 6%	Imperial, 140
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40 Chollar, 32 51%	
2750 G & C, 12% 12% 12% 12%	
1045 B & B, 27 28% 27 28% 27 28% 27 28%	

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National Capital.

The corner stone of the capitol was laid by Washington, on the 18th day of September, 1793. The building was opened for the meeting of Congress November 17th, 1800. Enlargement and new dome completed in 1867. The edifice fronts the east is 751 feet long, 317 feet wide, and covers 3½ acres; court-yards, 3½ acres; in all, 7 acres. The predominant material of the exterior is white marble. The dome is of cast iron, 135½ feet in largest diameter, and 287½ feet high, surmounted by a statue of Liberty 19½ feet high. The interior of the dome forms a remarkable circular chamber or rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, 180 feet high. One thousand gas jets, flashed by electricity, illuminate the interior by night. The walls of the rotunda are adorned with historical paintings by eminent artists. The Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, Supreme Court rooms, and other apartments, are splendidly decorated. The halls are lined with polished marbles from every State in the Union. Frescoes, paintings and sculptures abound. The front porcoes are supported by one hundred Corinthian columns of white marble. The cost of the building was \$13,000,000.

An Englishman devised a trick that beats anything of Yankee invention in that line. He desired to be a physician, but he had no education in medicine, and a diploma was necessary. So he hired a needy physician to personate him before the Examining Board, answer the questions, and get the diploma in his name. The plan was successful, but there was a subsequent exposure followed by arrest.

"Now, my boy," said the examiner, "if I had a mince pie and should give two twelfths of it to John, two twelfths of it to Isaac, two twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak out loud so that I can hear." "The plate!" shouted the boy.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE.

NEW GOODS
Consisting in part of
Gold Pans,
Gold and Silver Pencils,
Photograph Albums,

Autograph Albums,

Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Secretaries, Etc., Etc.

G T BOOKS.

Books of Poetry, handsomely bound;

Juvenile Books, in fine binding;

Juvenile Books, in Library sets;

Bibles and Testaments,

Picture Books,

Toy Books,

Paperies, Etc., Etc.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles!

All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

S. M. JAMISON.

Post-Office Store.

RENO, NEVADA. dec 1st

LOST.

IN RENO ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO A Value was lost. It had the name of L. W. Wood printed on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

L. W. WOOD.

Reno, March 13-14

TO THE CITIZENS OF RENO.

THE RENO GAS CO. IS NOW IN POSSESSION of the requisite material for fitting and furnishing fixtures for all parties who may desire gas. Any orders left with L. L. Crockett, President and General Manager, or at the Reno Savings Bank, will be promptly attended to.

L. L. CROCKETT, Pres't.

RENO, January 27, 1877.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all bills for water must be paid on or before the 10th day of each month; otherwise the water will be promptly shut off. No further notice will be given.

RENO WATER COMPANY.

Reno, March 16, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED FOR MINING CO.
Location of principal place of business, Rose, Location of works, Peavine, Washoe Co., Nevada.

Notice—There is delinquency upon the following described stock of the Consolidated For Mining Company on account of assessment (No. 12) levied February 16th, 1877, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shrs.	Amt.
Ammons, H. L.	940	25	\$ 2,50
Armstrong, J.	114	73	750
Bell, Robt.	73	21	2,00
Bell, Robt.	120	60	6,00
Brown, Mr. M. K.	167	20	2,00
Bennet, H.	327	30	3,00
Bennet, H.	328	50	5,00
Bergman, Ly. W.	229	20	2,00
Bender, U. T.	363	25	2,50
Borchard, F. J.	225	50	5,00
Brock, H.	140	500	500.00
Buckley, J.	947	100	100.00
Bowen, E. A.	15	150	15.00
Brockin, G. J.	85	100	100.00
Brockin, G. J.	100	100	100.00
Brockin, G. J.	87	100	100.00
Boyer, A. D.	93	200	20.00
Barnes, A. H.	94	500	50.00
Barnes, A. H.	95	200	20.00
Brooks, A. S.	104	50	5.00
Brooks, A. S.	119	100	10.00
Barber, S. K.	121	25	2.50
Barber, S. K.	124	25	2.50
Barber, S. K.	126	25	2.50
Clark, A. J.	307	400	40.00
Chapin, Mrs. R. P.	74	50	5.00
Coleman, H. R. B.	948	100	10.00
Coleman, H. R. B.	949	100	10.00
Colvin, W. H.	97	55	5.50
Clarke, R. M.	84	1000	100.00
Clarke, R. M.	85	250	25.00
Clarke, R. M.	86	500	50.00
Calvin, Sand.	76	60	6.00
Calvin, Sand.	77	50	5.00
Collier, F. A.	78	120	12.00
Campbell, Miss N.	112	25	2.50
Corbin, J. H.	127	500	50.00
Corbin, J. H.	128	600	60.00
Corbin, J. H.	131	600	60.00
Dietz, B. A.	75	10	1.00
Dutton, Chas.	57	20	2.00
Davis, T. H.	58	215	21.50
Davis, T. H.	59	200	20.00
Daniels, Pat.	60	100	10.00
Daniels, Pat.	61	100	10.00
DeRoche Fort Jane	474	800	80.00
DeRoche Fort Jane	524	100	10.00
DeRoche Fort Jane	543	100	10.00
Dick, Wm.	146	85	8.50
Evans, Geo.	893	25	2.50
Evans, Geo.	87	50	5.00
Evans, A. A.	551	10	1.00
Evans, A. A.	753	125	1.25
Evans, A. A.	854	200	20.00
Evans, A. A.	855	200	20.00
Evans, A. A.	856	200	20.00
Evans, A. A.	857	200	20.00
Evans, B. W.	858	200	20.00
Everson & Son	645	100	10.00
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Everson & Son	721	100	10.00
Everson & Son	722	100	10.00
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